Annapolis . . .

"YE ANTIENT CAPITAL OF MARYLAND."

1649 - - - - 1901.

BY ELIHU S. RILEY.

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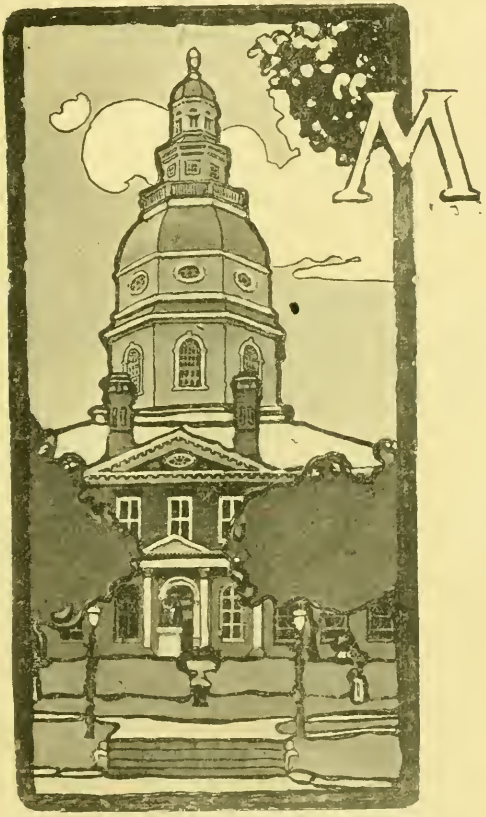
"The Athens of America."



BY ELIHU S. RILEY.

Drawn by G. Alden Peirson.

"MR. PRESIDENT, these resolutions ought to pass, and it is high time."

These stirring words were spoken in "The Athens of America," the title by which the city of Annapolis was known throughout the thirteen colonies during the decade preceding the Revolution. The orator was John Hanson; the period the early part of the Revolutionary war; the occasion the consideration in the Maryland House of Delegates of a series of advanced and decided resolutions. When the question of their passage was put, there was an awful pause—members hesitating to stake their heads and fortunes by any hasty or overt act. It was then that John Hanson rose and made a speech as memorable as Patrick Henry's celebrated address to the Virginia Legislature. With these brief words, Hanson sat down. They had accomplished their work. The resolutions were passed amidst much patriotic enthusiasm.

It was in such a heat that the real life of ante-revolutionary Annapolis was moulded. In the period immediately succeeding the Stamp Act troubles of 1765, Annapolis was the most famous, cultivated and dissipated city of the American Plantations. Settled in 1649, by a sturdy stock of Puritan refugees from Virginia, driven out by the Churchmen of that colony for their religious beliefs, on this splendid material had been grafted, by successive emigrations, many a gallant scion of the best blood of England, and when, in 1694, the capital of the Province was removed from St. Mary's to Annapolis, there came with it a coterie of settlers who soon formed a Court party with all the arts and refinements of European life and the intrigues of political science and official position. The Governor's entertainments led the local festivities and gave tone and zest to reciprocal hospitalities. The elegant homes of these gay and wealthy people, a dozen or more of which still remain in all their capacious proportions, show the comfort and luxury in which they lived.

Here the Legislature met; here were held the sessions of the Provincial Court, the High Court of Chancery, and the Court of Appeals; here were the residences of the Governor and his highest officials; here his Council convened. These brought together the best legal minds of the colony, and all those who sought place or pursued pleasure, and, with King William's School, which for nearly a century had been distributing the benefits of liberal education upon the capital, created a community of pre eminent culture and superior refinement. Thus Annapolis became known as "The Athens of America." In this famous epoch of its interesting annals, its life of fashion and frivolty, of culture and refinement, had reached its height of development. Wealth gave leisure and promoted education; education and leisure created a longing for refined and dissipated pleasures

The presence of a large number of officials some of whom had come from "merrie England," and had imported its pleasures, its learning, and its refined follies, with the native invention of the Province, had produced a lengthened repertoire of social amusements, while the emoluments of office, and the proceeds of successful trade and of productive plantations provided the means to gratify the taste of these gay and cultivated devotees of fashionable festivities. The theatre flourished in its highest art; the race-track blended excitement for the upper and lower strata of pleasure seekers; the ball room and its elegant and costly entertainments drew together a refined and beautiful company of women and learned and handsome men

whose society was sought by the great Washington who often came to Annapolis to enjoy the delights of an unending programme of amusements.

The only place in the Province—nor was its peer to be found in any of the American colonies—that offered worshippers at the shrine of Fashion the opportunity to gratify a refined and cultivated desire for the intensest social functions, Annapolis had now become the rendezvous of a learned and dissipated society. The very lack of mental effort, suggests Mr. McMahon, the want of useful and energizing employment, and the wealth that lay at their command begat a longing for these trivial pleasures which they named "enjoyment" because it relieved "from the ennui of the moment by occupation." Thus the gaiety, the culture, the cleverness, and the very intellect of the Province, from potential causes, were gathered here. Its lawyers came to the Courts, the Judges to the Bench, the delegates to the House of Burgesses, and even the planters, whose tobacco had brought them fine revenues, journeyed with their families to the capital to spend the winter amidst the excitements and festivities of a legislative session. They built costly and elegant houses as their homes, and furnished them in a style corresponding to their elegance.

The staple export of the Province—tobacco—brought back to the colony, in exchange for its superior quality, the luxuries of the foreign markets. Troops of black slaves, as obedient as the captives of the Orient, supplied the house with perfect service. Lumbering equipages, or old and rickety stage coaches, generally drawn by splendid horses, bore the colonists about the country, while, in the city, the sedan chair, carried by lackeys in rich liveries, was the luxurious car of the queens of the house. These favored people sat on carved chairs, at curious tables, "amid piles of ancestral silverware, and drank punch out of vast, costly bowls from Japan, of sipped Madeira, half century old."

Three-fourths of the dwellings of the city gave evidence of the wealth and refinement of the people, while the employment of a French hair-dresser, by one lady, at a thousand crowns a year, was a suggestive outcropping of that luxury and wealth which made Annapolis the home of a gay and haughty circle of social autocrats. Commerce flourished, its merchants imported goods in ships from every sea, and its enterprising citizens made special efforts to induce men of all crafts to come and settle in their midst.

Nor was the element of evil wanting in this dwarfed prototype of a European capital. Youth, beauty, wealth and learning soon chastened the rigors of the primi-

tive virtues of the settlers of "Providence,"—the pious, original name of Annapolis that its Puritan founders gave it—into the refinement of continental manners; yet these fascinating and dangerous attractions, while they created a soft and luxurious set of mendicants at the feet of social and official autocracy, did not create the fame of Annapolis; for, though the fame of its festivities and the grace and beauty of its women, whose charms and manners rivaled the most polished and elegant women of the mother country, were bruited throughout the Provinces, it was for its polish and learning that the little city on the Severn was best known amongst the thirteen colonies.

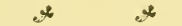
Though, it is true, "her pleasures, like those of luxurious and pampered life in all ages, ministered neither to her happiness nor her purity," yet, that manliness of character that the English chronicler of its life at this epoch had noticed, marked the bearing of even the humblest of its people, and its citizens at the first call of the Revolution responded to the highest attributes of human nature and the loftiest aspirations of unalloyed patriotism.

This picture of Annapolis would want its best and brightest coloring and the right to its title would be clouded if it were unwritten that, in this city of pleasure, of Legislatures, of Courts, of proud men, were the best lawyers of America—the Jenningses, the Carrolls, Chalmers, Rogers, Hall, the Dulanys, the Chases and the Johnsons, for almost all of them went in pairs, with father and son at the bar together. Dulany, junior, with his opinions courted by the Bench to aid them in elucidating the law, and asked even from the great metropolis of London, dominated them all.

From the lawyers sprang the real fame of Annapolis. It was gay, but it halted in its gaiety the moment the call for earnest work was made. It was learned; it was patriotic; it was capable; it rose in sacrifice, from steep to steep, as the trumpet-note of patriotism sounded for greater and more dangerous enterprises for the sake of American liberty. At every advance, the lawyers were in the fore-front—they were ever on the outposts to give warning of danger to the liberties of the people; their clarion tones were always heard calling to battle; they led the conflict in field and forum.

It was to such a community and in such a city; quick to hear; nervous in thought; cultivated in the highest culture of the colonies; jealous of its rights; used to severe struggles with the wilderness and their autocratic rulers, that the lawyers

of Maryland, or rather of Annapolis, for here the talent of the State was gathered, spoke. It was not surprising that the profound polemics in which the lawyers of Maryland engaged—"Considerations" upon the Stamp Acts and Ministerial policy towards America and the arbitrary endeavor of Gov. Eden to make revenue laws over the head of the General Assembly by Executive Proclamations,—produced results that tingled in the very veins of their hearers, and, as they were talked in the ball-room, at the theatre, on the race track, at the Coffee House, in the Legislature, in their homes, and reverberated in the Courts, sent contagious sentiments throughout the American Provinces.



It was twilight in early October, 1772. The air was yet warm, and the smokers of the Coffee House had come forth to the front parch on Church street to puff and talk. Suddenly the dust rose on the Circle around St. Anne's, and a splendid equipage passed in sight of the loungers. The word went quickly down that Col. George Washington, of Virginia, had come to the city to pay a visit to Governer Eden.

The host of the greatest of Americans was a remarkable man. Brother-in-law of Lord Baltimore, his family interests urged him to make the commonwealth prosperous; gifted with great personal graces, diplomatic and yet aggressive, he stirred the Province with the mightiest political contest, save the throes of revolution, that had ever engaged the attention of Marylanders, and yet, such was his tact and the moderation of Marylanders, he was of the last of the royal or proprietary Governors of the thirteen colonies to leave America.

Gov. Eden's exertions raised the funds for a theatre on a commodious plan, and a Seminary was established "which, as it will be conducted under excellent regulations, will shortly preclude the necessity of crossing the Atlantic for the completion of a classical and polite education." So wrote William Eddis, the first chronicler of Annapolis.

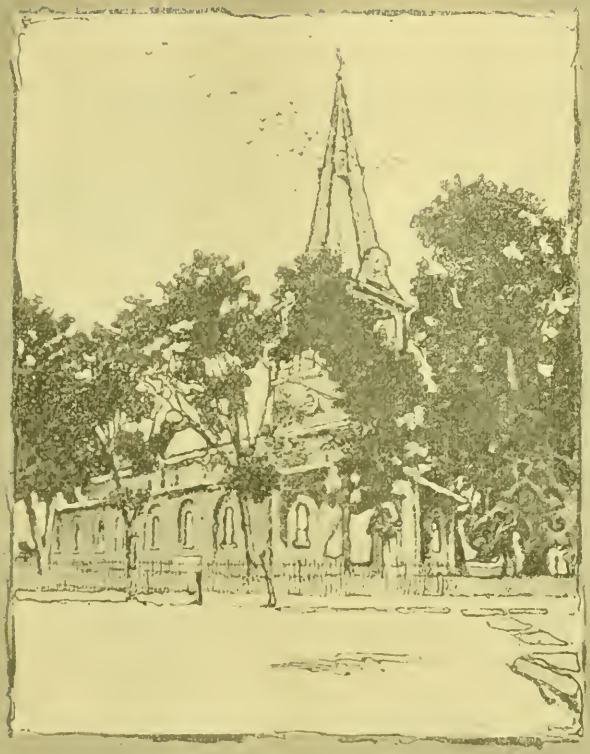
His home, to which Washington was a welcome guest, was the official executive mansion of Maryland. The main building was erected by Edmond Jennings, in the first half of the seventeenth century. Gov. Horatio Sharpe, who was the Executive of Maryland from 1753 to 1769, was the first governor to live in this fine old colonial residence. He rented it from Edmund Jennings. When Gov. Eden was appointed Governor in 1769, he purchased it from Mr. Jennings, and built the wings and long room. These remained until 1868, when the property passed into the hands

of the Government for the use of the Naval Academy, and was made its Library. The house is being repaired and will be used as the residence of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

At the time of Washington's visit, the edifice had a handsome Court and garden, extending, with the exception of an intervening lot, to the water's edge. From the portico looking to the garden a fine prospect regaled the eye. The building consisted of two stories, and presented, with its wings, an extensive front. As the visitor entered he saw a large room on each side of the hall, with several smaller apartments —the saloon on the same floor, extending nearly the length of the house. On each side of the mansion were a commodious kitchen, carriage-house, and stables, with spacious surroundings. "Towards the water," said Mr. David Ridgely, who saw it in his day as it was in Eden's, "the building rises in the middle in a turreted shape. It stands detached from other structures, and is altogether a delightful and suitable mansion for the chief magistrate of our State."

It was the anniversary of the proprietary's birth, and Gov. Eden gave "a grand entertainment on the occasion to a numerous party; the company brought with them every disposition to render each other happy; and the festivities concluded with cards and dancing which engaged the attention of their respective votaries till an early hour."

Loath to give up the semblance of political power that remained in his hands, Gov. Eden lingered until June 23rd, 1776, and then left only upon the request of the Convention of Maryland. The next Governor to occupy his residence was Thomas Johnson,—the first one elected by the people of Maryland, through their Legislature,—who had had the honor in Congress to nominate Gen. Washington to be Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Armies.



St. Anne's Church, Annapolis.

Drawn by G. Alden Peirson

Washington, like a soldier, rose early. He walked towards the Severn. As he passed through the wooded fields, he glanced eastward and saw through groves of maple and chestnut a fine residence looming up on the brow of a commanding eminence, and from its rear taking in the vision of the entire harbor of Annapolis and the breadth of the Chesapeake to the Isle of Kent. This house, built by John Duff, who settled in the colony as early as 1728, was erected as early as 1751, and probably much earlier. It was the home place of the talented family of Dulanys, and was occupied by them from 1753 to 1808. On the cession of the ground to the Government for old Fort Severn in the latter year, it became the residence of the Commander of the Fort. It so remained until 1845, when the Fort was transferred to the Navy Department and the house was made the residence of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy. In 1883, by a commission of naval officers, the house was condemned as unsafe and was torn down, and the superintendent, by funds reserved from supplies voted the Academy, proceeded to build the late residence of the superintendent. Congress, that had refused to vote specific monies for this building, resented the action of the superintendent, and, by proviso inserted, declared that no money should be used to complete the offensive structure. There it remained until the end of the term of the offending superintendent, a monument of autocratic independence and Congressional indignation.

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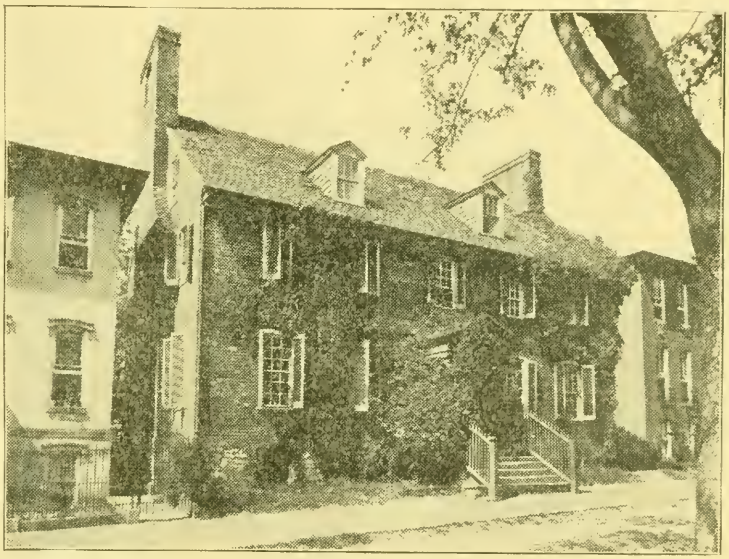
The Colonel turned westward and wound his way by an oblong square to the Governor's Mansion in time for an early breakfast. As he came down Hanover street, he passed two ancient houses, one St. Anne's old rectory, and the other forever famous in Annapolitan history. It was the "Peggy Stewart House," then with its newness not hurt by storm or shine, for it was only nine years old. Broad and low, it had every indication of luxury and comfort that the merchant princes of Annapolis enjoyed at that day, when they supported establishments that vied in elegance and appointment with the official classes. At that time it was the residence of Mr. Anthony Stewart. Two years later, October 19th, 1774, Anthony Stewart, for having paid the tax on seventeen chests of tea, to escape the indignation of a mob of outraged citizens, had, under the protection of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, to proceed to the brig, lying off Windmill Point, apply the match, and listen to the proud huzzahs of the delighted multitude as the Peggy Stewart and its hateful cargo were reduced to ashes as a sacrifice on the altar of American liberty.

Mr. Stewart was a gallant man and a loving husband. When he found the Peggy Stewart must perish, he had the vessel brought up to Windmill Point, now in the Naval Academy, so that his invalid wife, from her bed-room window, might witness the conflagration.



Peggy Stewart House.

From the wreck of the Peggy Stewart one notable article was saved—a famous punch bowl. For nearly a century it stood on the counter of the old City Hotel, the "Mann's Hotel," of colonial memory. On festive occasions, such as the Fourth of July, New Year's, and Christmas, around this historic bowl, at the social board, have gathered the sages and heroes of the Revolution and the great lights of modern Maryland times. When last noted, this souvenir of a memorable event was in possession of Edward Walton, of Baltimore. The bowl is sixteen inches in diameter, four inches deep, and seven inches wide at the bottom. Its history is that it was first used at a collation given by Lloyd Dulany at his private residence, now part of the

City Hotel, a few evenings after the burning of the brig Peggy Stewart, and that, among his guests was Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. Mr. Dulany explained to his company how he became possessor of this then admired bowl. He said it had been sent to him by a friend in England, and had arrived in the Peggy Stewart. He added that the captain had assured him that in no way was it a part of her cargo, and that it was not on her manifest; that he had placed it in his cabin, along with his private property, and that, after he had fired his brig, he recollected that he had promised to deliver the bowl in person. To this statement, Mr. Carroll is represented as having smilingly replied: "We accept your explanation, provided the bowl is always used to draw *this same kind of tea.*" Many thousands of Marylanders and numerous statesmen of America have drank out of it.

As the illustrious Virginian passed through the spacious portals of the Governor's mansion, he cast his eyes towards King George street and saw another mammoth colonial building looming in the mists of morning. Occupied by the Chase family, it fell a sacrifice to fire, April 12th, 1847.

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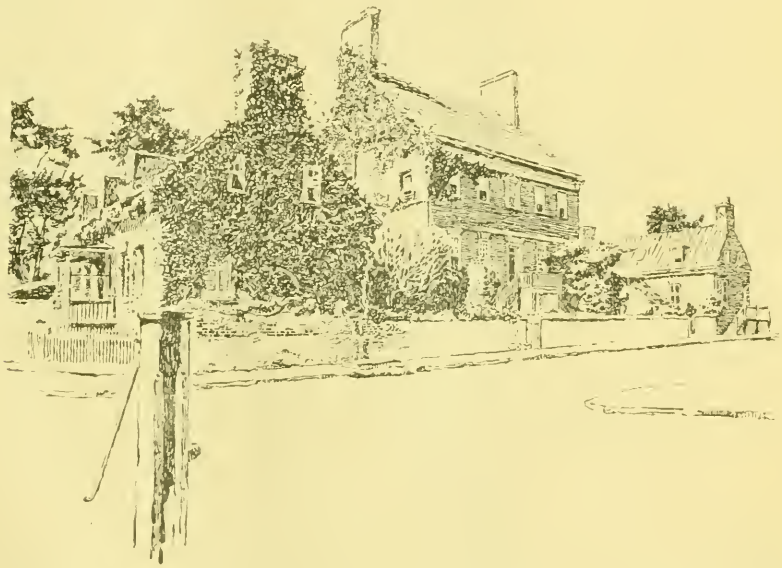
Promptly at three in the afternoon, it is assumed that Governor Eden's equipage of state stood at the door of the Executive Mansion. With characteristic promptness, Col. Washington descended from his room to the front porch, and Lady Eden entered the carriage, followed by Sir Robert and Washington. The coachman in livery cracked his whip, and the horses dashed off and turned up Hanover street to Maryland Avenue, then known as South-East street. Down South-East street to King George the heavy coach lumbered, the fiery horses scarce able to make a fine showing of their mettle under the heavy timbers and tires of the carriage of the period.

Where King George and South-East streets meet, rose a splendid building, in the array of commodious residences, it is difficult to say which is the grandest, yet some have the courage to contend that this is the most stately of houses in Annapolis, being the only colonial residence which is three stories high. It was built by Judge Samuel Chase in 1770, that Chase which signed the Declaration of Independence. The main feature of the house is its hall of entrance, opening on a lofty porch and extending through the house from front to back, a distance of over forty-five feet, and being over fourteen feet wide, the large double front door being arched with glass transom and having a window on each side. The stairway, opposite the front door, begins with a flight of steps, which rises to nearly half the height of the stairway,

and ends with a platform from which a flight of steps diverges on each side, ascending to a gallery which is supported by Ionic pillars. Above the first platform of the staircase rises a triple window, the central part of which is arched, the whole being of large proportions, reminding one of some ancient church. At the end of the gallery above is an arched door with a glass transom. Opening on this gallery, from the front, is the door of an apartment, and on each side of the door a niche intended for statuary.



Drawn by G. Alden Peirson. *The Brice Residence, Annapolis.*

The dining room is handsomely ornamented in carved wood, and the marble mantel-piece of this room represents a scene from Shakspeare in sculpture. This house was sold to Governor Edward Lloyd, who was Governor from 1809 to 1811. A great contention has arisen in these latter times whether this colonial landmark is the "Chase Mansion" or the "Lloyd Residence. It is now the "Chase Home," for ladies of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Governor Eden told the gossip of the day: "That house cost Chase a pretty penny. William Hammond, the attorney, whom you observe has cleared the ground

for his new house, was paid ten thousand dollers by Mr Chase not to raise his house high enough to shut off Mr. Chase's view of the bay. With that he will build wings to his new residence."

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This is the story that tradition has handed down in the family of Judge Chase to the one from whom the writer received it, with this charming bit of romance. Mr. Hammond, when he had finished his house, went off to Philadelphia to buy the furniture for it. At that time the mistress of the house was already chosen. For two weeks after his return from Philadelphia, Mr. Hammond delayed his visit to his betrothed. When finally he did call upon her, he received a peremptory dismissal. In vain he pleaded he was so busy about their new nest that he had not had time to call. She would have nought to do with so cold a lover.

Mr. Buckland was the architect. It was built between 1770 and 1780, and was first occupied by Jeremiah Townley Chase, Chief Justice of Maryland, in 1781. The house is of Brick with stone foundations, of some parts being five feet thick, and is handsomely decorated with wood carving, said to be the best in the country. The parlor, a room nineteen by twenty seven-feet, has a carved wainscot surrounding it, and the mantle-piece, window and door frames, shutters and doors are carved in arabesque. The house is now occupied by the family of the late William Harwood, who was a scholar at St. Johns College when LaFayette visited it in 1824.

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At the intersection of what is now College Avenue and King George street, the Gubernatoral carriage passed Gov. Samuel Ogle's House, built by himself. He had the honor of being Governor in three different periods—1732; 1735—1742; 1747—1752.

Doorway of the Harwood House, Annapolis.

Built by Wm. Hammond, about 1770.

Photograph by Buffham, Annapolis

As the coach turned sharp to the left, the magnificent proportions of the old Liberty Tree of St. John's College Campus came in view on the right. As now, it then dominated every tree of the forest, for it was over twenty feet in circumference, its height over a hundred, and its great branches made broad shade upon the briar-grown field. It is reasonably supposed to have been a tree of the forest when Columbus made his earliest discoveries. Washington's next glance caught the bare, huge walls of "Bladen's Folly." This staring, crumbling edifice was already known as a monument of political independence on the part of the Freemen of Maryland and of gubernatoral assumptions. The house was designed in 1745 for an Executive Mansion. It exceeded all former residences of state in its superior position, its commodious apartments, and its beautiful surroundings. The legislature began with a liberal hand to supply the funds for its completion, but when Gov. Bladen attempted to lay a tax "of one pound of Tobacco on every taxable person" within the Province, and to force the collection thereof by execution, the Freemen of Maryland halted both in legislation and appropriation, and, for twenty-five years, so the bare, unfinished walls, that had reached the second story, spoke. Thus it remained until 1785 when the State donated the grounds and buildings to St. John's College, and the edifice was finished and became the McDowall Hall of this century. Gov. Eden might well have taken lesson from this mute advisor. At this very time he had on hand the most memorable of all political contests in Maryland, save the Revolutionary struggle, that had ever tried the people, caused by a repetition on his part of attempting to raise revenues by proclamation, this time to settle the fees of certain public offices, against the consent of the Legislature and, by the same means, of raising the tax for the clergy from thirty to forty pounds of tobacco.

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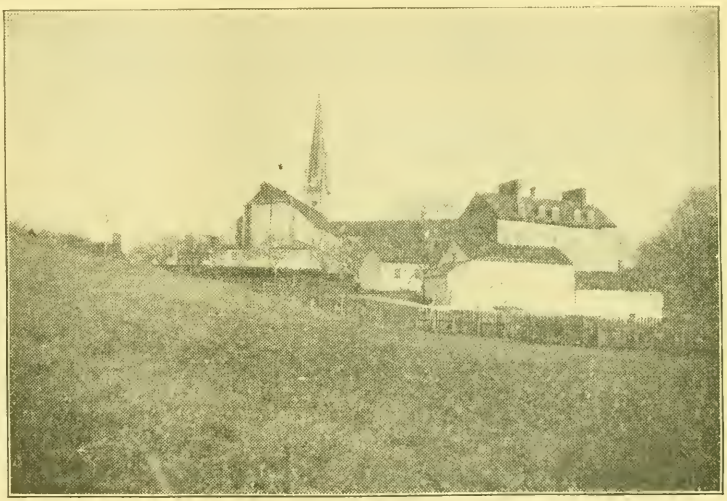
The car of state moved on, passing within sight of the foundations of the present and third State House in Annapolis, whose corner-stone had been laid on the 28th of March of the year 1772. St. Anne's formed a good curve for the horses to turn on, and the old dilapidated church edifice came in view as the carriage rumbled down Duke of Gloucester street, passing in rows on either side colonial homes from peasant to princely dimensions. There was John Chandler's residence. Hip-roofed and compact, it was then fresh and comely. Afterward it was the residence of the widow

of Absalom Ridgely, merchant. Chandler was editor of the Maryland Republican of later days, and he came on the scene long after the colonial period. In this house, only recently pulled down, there came the delightful ghost of the ancient days. The writer has this from "an authoritative source," and it must be true because it was "handed down in his family." This he will vouch, that the first relator of the event, and the one whose eye saw, was a woman of courage, intellect and veracity. One moonlight night as she lay in bed, a man came and, standing by the bureau, put



Carroll Mansion.

his elbows on the top of it and leaned on it with his head in his hands. The brave woman rose, lit a candle and searched the house. The intruder had fled. The next morning in telling her cousin and visitor the incident, as she described the strange intruder, the cousin exclaimed, "Why, that is Mr. ———, my betrothed!" A few days later word came that at sea, on the very day of the ghostly visitor, Mr. ——— had died.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, did not receive a visit that day from the Governor of Maryland. He lived in his beautifully located residence on the Spa, whose terraced garden sloped to the brink of that lovely stream, and whose encroaching tides

were stayed by sandstone walls, ornamented by a pavilion of the same material where, in the heat and at eve, the proprietor could enjoy the breezes from the water. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, is best described by himself, a little later, May 6th, 1773, when, in reply to Antilon's question (Antilon being Daniel Dulany's *nom de plume* in the famous correspondence between Dulany and Carroll upon the Eden proclamations), "Who is this citizen?" he said, "A man, Antilon, of independent fortune, one deeply interested in the prosperity of his country; a friend to liberty, a settled enemy to lawless prerogative." The cognomen of Mr. Carroll was "First Citizen." At that time Mr. Carroll was the richest man in America and worth two millions. Dulany's taunt came from the fact that Mr. Carroll, being a Catholic,

"The Liberty Tree:"
St. John's College Campus, Annapolis.

Photograph by Charles T. Walter, Baltimore.

was a disfranchised English citizen and could not vote. In this old family mansion, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, lived until late in the nineteenth century, and then left the town he had helped to make famous because the municipal authorities raised the taxes upon him.

The writer was told this story by one who was a participant in it. Mr. Carroll owned a ram that grazed in his front yard. The boys of the neighborhood, without the knowledge of the owner, had worried the animal until he was quite combative. One day he charged so sharply on his tormentors, they were forced to take refuge behind the great arm chair of Mr. Carroll, as he sat near the door-way. The ram went crashing into the chair and knees of the sage of Carrollton as the boys dodged more rapidly around the corners of their improvised refuge. Without a thought for himself, Mr. Carroll called out to his man-servant, "John, John, bring an axe and knock this ram in the head or it will kill some of these boys."

After the quiet dinner, and the curtains were drawn and the lamps lit, the great knockers of the front door, in almost periodic intervals, began to ring out a caller. First, Thomas Johnson was announced, and then Daniel Dulany, and afterward Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, William Paca, Samuel Chase and Jeremiah T. Chase, John Rogers and Allen Quinn. All subjects were discussed except provincial politics. These, though they did not disturb personal friendships, were not congenial topics for a social gathering. A notable company—three signers of the Declaration of Independence, yet to be writ; one the man in the near future to nominate Washington to be the Commander of the Continental armies; the last royal Governor of the province of Maryland; Dulany—the prodigy of the Colonial bar; and the other the immortal Washington himself. The Company retired early, last night's function urged it, tomorrow's pleasure demanded it.

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Tuesday, October 6th, was the next day, and this was the date when Col. Lloyd's bay mare, Nancy Bywell, won, on the course near Annapolis, the purse of one hundred guineas, offered by the Annapolis Jockey Club. The same day, the Give and Take purse of fifty pounds was won by Mr. Master's bay mare, Black Legs. The whole week the city and county, with attendant strangers, were in a ferment over the races. On Tuesday, W. Fitzhugh's horse, Regulus, was winner; on Wednesday, Mr. McCarty's bay colt, Achilles, had the honors; on Thursday, Mr. Ijams' bay colt, Garrat, secured the purse and laurels; and on Friday, Mr. Ijams was again in luck with

his bay horse, Silver Legs. The first day the purse was 100 guineas, and on the three following days fifty pounds. General Washington records in his diary that he won five pounds in an Annapolis race.

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Thursday night we shall go with Washington to the theatre on West Street. The play was "The West Indian, and the Padlock, Mungo, (for the last time this season), by Mr. Hallam." There were theatre goddesses in those days. A local correspondent tells in the Gazette: "Pity it is that being so well satisfied with the company in general the Annapolitans should, at last, have their indignation excited by the contemptuous and ungrateful behavior of Mrs. Henry, who not only refused to gratify them in the only way in which she is superiorly qualified to please, but had not even the compliance to offer an apology for denying their request. But, if we regret that our good humor should, at length, have been tired out by the insolence of this princess, we lament still more feelingly that our displeasure should, even in appearance, have fallen on two performers so deservedly possessed of our favor and esteem as Mrs. Morris and Mr. Wignell, while the audience were bent on hearing Mrs. Henry sing."

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December 19, 1783, General George Washington arrived in Annapolis to return his military commission to Congress. This he did in the Senate Chamber of Maryland on the 23d of December. On the evening of December 22nd, a grand ball was given Washington by the General Assembly of Maryland in the State House. On that occasion tradition tells us that the committee in charge had picked out a lady with whom Washington was to open the ball. He stepped over the heads of the committee and chose his own partner, Mrs. James Macknbin, one of the most beautiful women of the day. Her maiden name was Martha Rowe. She was the ancestor of Mrs. Julia Ballard, wife of Commodore Ballard, U. S. N., and, also, of Mrs. Julia Kent Walton, wife of Dr. H. Roland Walton, of Annapolis

Photograph by Buffman, Annapolis

The Paca Mansion, Annapolis.

It is the tradition in the Pinkney family that William Pinkney, "the greatest of advocates," as Daniel Webster designated him, lived in the house on Charles street, now occupied by Dr. George Wells. This building is a fine specimen of the work done by the mechanics of a hundred years ago. Broad, solid, commodious, its walls are as strong and perfect as when first laid. The present owner keeps it in complete repair. Like all the old Annapolis residences, when built, and for many years afterwards, it had the amplitude of delightful space about it.

Directly across the street from the Pinkney House is the residence of Jonas Green, the Colonial printer. Mr. Green printed the famous Maryland Gazette in this house, and his descendants now own the well-built dwelling of curious design. The proprietor and his paper are parts of Annapolitan life in the troublous times from the Stamp Act of 1765 to the close of the American Revolution. At the latter period, it was printed by the founder's descendants, but the paper, as in all other conflicts with arbitrary authority, was on the side of the people and popular rights. Started in 1745 by Jonas Green, the Maryland Gazette remained in the same family until 1839, when it ceased to exist. A file of the paper from its establishment to its cessation is in the Maryland State Library—a wealth of quaint and curious lore.

The Brice Residence.

The third visit, for chronological purposes,—though there were visits innumerable to Annapolis by this hero,—of Washington to Annapolis, was on March 25th, 1791. He came then as President of the United States. The little city was in a whirl of delightful excitement during the entire stay of its grand visitor. All care

seemed suspended, and the inhabitants of the town were made "happy in contemplating him whom they considered as their fastest friend, as well as the most exalted of their fellow-citizens, and the first of men." There were dinners and a ball and pleasant letters, and a continuous round of courtesies to the distinguished guest. Washington visited St. John's College, no longer a dilapidated ruin, but capacious and imposing in its rehabilitation. Here he installed his ward, George Washington Parke Custis as a student, and where he also had two nephews as pupils of the College.

The General saw other improvements in Annapolis, since the time he came as Colonel Washington of the Virginia forces. In his morning stroll he saw the Brice residence that Edmund Jennings had built for his son-in-law, one of the Brices. Its mammoth proportions still delight the eye, as its great wings and main building spread outward and upward in commodious proportions. Tradition lingers about its spacious walls to tell that its wine-cellars alone cost fifty thousand dollars. It is colonial in every aspect. Its ghostly occupant appears at even-tide as a gentle lady, that comes noiselessly in and peers sadly in the faces of the people, as she leans, face in hand, pensively on the great mantle of the room, and then disappears as softly as she came.

Then it has treasure hidden away in some unknown place in its walls. The searcher after these valuables who came closest to finding them was Thomas Murdock, the inventor of a famous white-wash of such penetrating powers that as soon as the brush touched even a granite boulder, the liquid went straight to the center of the rock. White-washing the great cellars one day, Murdock relates that he saw a stone behind which he knew there was money. He pulled out the door to the treasure-trove, and was convinced that he was on the path of the hidden wealth, when a spider, with a head as large as two doubled fists, came forth. Murdock struck at it with the handle of his brush, and the huge insect bit off the end of it as nonchalently as though it were taking a quid of the weed. "That convinced me," continued the narrator, "that the money was not for me, and I left."

Another improvement that the distinguished visitor saw between his colonial and present visit was the handsome and stately residence of Gov. William Paca. This garden then, perhaps more than any spot in the capital, indicated the delightful life of Annapolis, that yet lingered after the Revolution, though feeling already, under the new regime, the symptoms of decay. The spring house, the broad expanse of trees and shrubbery, the octagonal two-story summer-house, that represented

"My Lady's Bower," the artificial brook, fed by two springs of water, that went rippling along to the bath-house that refreshed in the sultry drys, and gave delight to the occupants of the splendid old dwelling, form a picture tradition loves to dwell upon, and which is clearly writ on the annals of departed glories in the remains of the great walls, with its apertures to let in the fresh air, that still lie in crumbling ruins along King George street.

Time would fail to tell of Aunt Kitty Smith's famous cook shop where such delicious pastry was made, the curious records of old St. Anne's, the days of King William's School, the shipyards, the famous town meetings, the lordly banquets to distinguished visitors and honored sons, the splendid battles the General Assembly made for the liberties of the people, the grand polemics published in the Gazette; to quote its poets, and name its belles—they all linger and hallow its streets and history —graceful decorations of a delightful and departed age.

These stately houses, these great names, the ennobling history of magnificent events, the charming traditions of men and things, give to Annapolis the intensest charm to those who love to dwell on the lives and thoughts of the fathers. Annapolis wants nothing in its annals to make it the lawful legatee of all that is ancient, honorable and delightful in American history. Its patriotism was intensest; its culture broad; its statesmanship wise; its women lovely; its life gay, happy, progressive. Not only are its homes adorned with the wrinkles of honorable old age but its stately houses and streets tell of the days when each family had its familiar spirit, and every dark corner its ghost or goblin. They too, with one exception, as the modern made inroad on the ancient, have all departed. One mysterious visitor, from an unknown realm, yet lingers on the threshold of the new era. It is the headless man that, at midnight, walks down Green street and invades the Market Space, to whose existence many witnesses have testified, of tradition old and others living yet. The last time he was seen was an early summer morning about eight years ago. Mr. Randolph Lowman, a soft crabber, rose between two and three o'clock in the morning to follow his occupation. He proceeded from his house on Cornhill street to the Market Space, to call his fellow-crabber, Mr. Benjamin Holliday. At the Market House he was terrified to see the headless man of tradition. He turned to seek the shelter of his home. When he arrived almost breathless at his door-step, about a hundred yards from the Space, there he saw standing and awaiting him the same headless man. With a shriek of fear, Mr. Lowman fell in a swoon, where, a few minutes after, Mr. Holliday found him.

SETTLEMENT OF ANNAPOLIS.

CHAPTER I.

PURITANS FOUND ANNAPOLIS.

1608. The Indians were the first to occupy the site of Annapolis. The records of their habitation remain in the occasional well-shapen arrow and finely-modelled tomahawk that the furrow of the farmer upturns in the vicinity, or the showers of heaven wash from the earth.

The white man, who first saw the fair hills of Severn, was the famous Captain John Smith, of Virginia, who, in 1608, made his celebrated voyage up the Chesapeake, and, from his description of his journey, passed the mouth of the Severn.

1648. The settlement of Annapolis was due to events as novel as a romancer's imaginings.

The Protestant governor ruled in Virginia, a Catholic proprietary reigned in Maryland. The liberality, which professors of a similar faith might be reasonably expected to exhibit to each other, was sadly wanting in the Churchmen of Virginia towards their Puritan brethern, and, in the year 1648, the authorities of Virginia, discovering that the Congregational or Independent Church, formed in 1642, had, by the aid of secret meetings, notwithstanding the laws against it, increased to one hundred and eighteen members, began a rigorous execution of their penal statutes against the Puritans. Their conventicle was broken up, and the members of it were scattered in different directions.

Near the close of the year 1648, the elder of the Independents, Mr. Durand, took refuge in Maryland. Negotiations for a settlement of the Independents very soon began, and the persecuted Puritans were offered an asylum in Maryland, provided they who would hold land, would take the oath of allegiance to Lord Baltimore.

This oath the Puritans agreed to take. In 1649, a small company from Richard Bennett's plantation, at Nansemond, Va., in all about ten families arrived, and settled at Greenberry's Point. A tract of 250 acres was surveyed, and divided into ten

acre lots, each setler receiving one, and the balance being given to Bennett. The town was to have been here, because the lots were spoken of as "The Town Land at Greenberry's Point." Subsequently lots were located on the present site of Annapolis, the only one that can be recognized at this date was that of Thomas Todd. The water front of this lot began at a point on the harbor line and ran up to the mouth of Spa Creek.

The Puritans who formed this colony were, with few exceptions, the sturdy sons of the English yeomanry. Warrosquoyackeq County, or Isle Wight, afterward called Norfolk County, Va,, lying south of the James, was the centre of the Puritan district, from whence the settlers of Providence came. Edward Bennett, a wealthy London merchant, who had obtained in 1621, a large grant of land on the Nansemon dRiver, south of the James, when he came to Virginia, had brought with him a considerable number of Puritans. Edward Bennett was their patriarch, Rev. William Bennett, a relative, their spiritual leader, and Richard Bennett, son of Edward, became the Moses of the Virginia Puritans when they made their exodus from Virginia into Maryland.

Descended from this hardy stock of sturdiest English, indoctrinated in the tenets of their austere faith, inheritors of trials and persecutions, their subsequent rebelious yet courageous conduct in Maryland was the natural sequence of their blood, religion and education.

Soon after their arrival at Providence, Governor Stone urged upon the Puritans the oath of allegiance to Lord Baltimore, telling them unless they took it, "they must have no land, nor abiding in the Province."

The Puritans refused, haggling especially at the expressions in the oath, attributing to Lord Baltimore royal jurisdiction and "absolute dominion," which latter "they exceedingly scrupled." They also objected to the oath because "they must swear to uphold that government and those officers who were sworn to countenance and uphold anti-Christ—in plain words expressed in the officer's oath—the Roman Catholic religion."

Lord Baltimore's friend, Mr. John Langford, very aptly replied to these objections that "there was nothing promised by my lord or Captain Stone to them, but what was performed. They were first acquainted by Captain Stone, before they came there with that oath of fidelity which was to be taken by those who would have any land there from his lordship; nor had they any regret to the oath, till they were as

much refreshed with their entertainment there, as the snake in the fable was with the countryman's breast; for which some of them are equally thankful. But it is now, it seems, thought by some of these people, too much below them to take an oath to the lord proprietary of that Province, though many Protestants, of much better quality, have taken it, and, (which is more than can be hoped for some of these men,) kept it. As to the government there, they knew it very well before they came thither; and, if they had not liked it, they might have foreborne coming or staying there; for they were never forced to either. The chief officers, under my lord there, are Protestants. The jurisdiction exercised there by them is no other than what is warranted by his lordship's patent of that Province, which gives him the power and privileges of a count palatine there, depending on the supreme authority of England, with power to make laws with the people's consent; without which powers and privileges his lordship would not have undertaken the plantation, and have been at so great a charge, and run so many hazards he hath done for it." * * * There are none sworn to uphold anti-Christ, as Mr. Strong falsely suggests; nor doth the oath of fidelity bind any man to maintain any other jurisdiction or dominion of my lord's, than what is granted by his patent. Though some of these people (it seems) think it unfit that my lord should have such a jurisdiction and dominion there, yet they, it seems, by their arrogant and insolent proceedings, think it fit for them to exercise far more absolute jurisdiction and dominion there than my Lord Baltimore ever did; nor are they contented with freedom for themselves of conscience, person and estate, (all of which are established to them by law there, and enjoyed by them in as ample a manner as ever any people did in any place in the world,) unless they may have liberty to debarr others from the like freedom, and that they may domineer and do what they please."

So obstinately did these people refuse to comply with the obligation they took, to obtain an asylum in Maryland, they remained entirely outside the pale of Lord Baltimore's government, and obstructed the formation of a county for a year.

CHAPTER II.

THE COURTS OF ANNE ARUNDEL ESTABLISHED.

1650. Providence, by April, 1650, had recovered sufficiently from its scruples of conscience to elect delegates to the General Assembly, that convened at St. Mary's on the 6th of that month.

The Governor's return from Providence was, "By the lieutenant, &c., of Maryland. The freemen of that part of this province of Maryland, now called Providence, being by my appointment duly summoned to this present assembly, did unanimously make choice of Mr. Puddington and Mr. James Cox, for their burgesses, they being there in person at the time."

The reconciliation, effected by Governer Stone, promised to be permanent. The House chose Mr. James Cox, of Providence, their speaker, and the Assembly passed the following:

"An Act for the erecting of Providence into a county by the name of Annarundel County.

Be it enacted by the Lord Proprietary, by and with the assent and approbation of the Upper and Lower House of this Assembly. That, that part of the province of Maryland, on the west side of the Bay of Chesapeake, over against the Isle of Kent, formerly called by the name of Providence by the inhabitants there residing and inhabiting this year, shall henceforth be created into a shire, or county, by the name of Annarundel county, and by that hereafter to be ever called."

It was probably so called from the maiden name of Lady Baltimore then lately deceased, Lady Anne Arundel, the daughter of Lord Arundel, of Wardour, whom Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, had married

After the adjournment of the General Assembly, Governor Stone, in July, 1650, visited Providence, and organized it into a county, under the name of Anne Arundel.

A commission was issued by the Governor to Mr. Edward Lloyd, gentleman, appointing him "to be commander of Anne Arundel County, until the Lord Proprietary should signify to the contrary." James Homewood, Thomas Meares, Thomas Marsh, George Puddington, Matthew Hawkins, James Merryman and Henry Carlyn were, with Commander Lloyd, appointed commissioners of the county.

The commission of Commander Lloyd gave him, with the approval of the other commissioners, the right to issue "warrants and commissions, and for all other matters of judicature, with whom you, Commander Lloyd, are to consult in all matters of importance concerning your said county."

This commission was signed by Governor Stone at Providence, July 30, 1650.

The day before the above was issued, Governor Stone had given a commission to the Commander of Anne Arundel authorizing him "to grant warrants for land within the said county to adventurers or planters, according to his lordship's conditions

of plantations, whereupon such land shall happen to be due to such adventurers or planters respectively." "The warrants, together with the particular demands or assignments upon which the same shall be granted, to be entered upon record by his lordship's secretary of the said province."

Though the political storm had calmed, all was not well in the infant colony. The Indian was still a near neighbor, and though generally peaceable, his savage nature had displayed itself in the murder of some of the citizens of the new county in a most cruel and inhuman manner.

These murderers were supposed to be Susquehannocks, a powerful and war-like tribe, who inhabited all that section which extends from the Patuxent to the Susquehanna river on the Western shore, and all that part that lies between the Choptank and Susquehanna Rivers on the Eastern side of the Bay. The General Assembly of 1650, passed an Act to punish the murderers and their abettors.

No account has come down to us of the result of these preparations made in pursuance of this Act, although the silence of our records raises the presumption that the traditional peace of the colony with the Indians was also unbroken in this case.

Meanwhile, with the usual activity of Englishmen, the colony carried on a brisk trade with those Indians whose peaceable methods led them in the avenues of barter and exchange.

CHAPTER III.

THE PURITANS REFUSE TO SEND DELEGATES TO THE LEGISLATURE OF 1651.

The Puritans who settled at Annapolis were a restless set, with itching ears, who seemed never so satisfied, as when they were in open opposition to the powers that were.

The General Assembly of 1650 had modified the oath of allegiance to Lord Baltimore, carefully expunging the objectionable phrases "absolute lord" and "royal jurisdiction." In their place was inserted "that they would defend and maintain all such of his lordship's just and lawful right, title, interest, privileges, jurisdictions, prerogatives, propriety and dominion over and in the said province, &c., not anywise understood to infringe or prejudice liberty of conscience in point of religion."

This, for a time, tranquilized the settlers at Providence, but the next year, 1651, when they were called upon to send delegates to the General Assembly, they peremptorily refused.

The reason for this refusal has not been preserved, but it is generally thought it was because the Puritans believed that the proprietary government would be overthrown by Cromwell, who was steadily advancing in power.

Lord Baltimore heard of the conduct of the Puritans with indignation. Under date of Aug. 20, 1651, he wrote to "William Stone, Esq., his lieutenant of his said province of Maryland, and to his right trusty and well beloved, the Upper and Lower Houses of the General Assembly there, and to all other of his officers and inhabitants of his province," expressing his "wonder at a message which he understood was lately sent by one Mr. Lloyd, from some lately seated at Anne Arundel within his said province of Maryland to his General Assembly, held in St. Mary's in March last, and his unwillingness to impute either to the author or deliverer thereof so malign a sense of ingratitude and other ill affections as it may seem to bear; conceiving rather, that it proceeded from some apprehensions in them at the time, grounded upon some reports in these parts of a dissolution or resignation here (in England) of his patent and right to that province." After declaring these rumors to be false and referring the Puritans to Mr. Harrison, their former pastor, who was then in England, for the truth of these assertions, Lord Baltimore added, "in consideration of a better compliance from these people with his government there for the future, he should not any further expostulate, or make any further reflection on that message, till further occasion given him by them, and if such admonition did not prevail then, that he would make use of his authority, with the assistance of well affected persons, to compel such factions and turbulent spirits to a better compliance with the lawful government there." He accordingly willed and required "his lieutenant to proceed with all such as shall be for the future refractory on that kind; and in case any of the English inhabitants of that province should at any time hereafter refuse or neglect to send burgesses to our General Assembly, there being lawfully summoned for that purpose, he wills and requires all the members of the said Assembly, which shall lawfully meet upon such summons to proceed, as they ought, as they may lawfully do, in all business belonging to the General Assembly there, notwithstanding any such refusal, or neglect as aforesaid, and to fine all such refusers or neglectors according to their demerits; and moreover, in case of their persistency in such refusal or neglect, then, that they be declared enemies to the public peace of the province, and rebels to the lawful government thereof, and be proceeded against accordingly."

The conduct of these Puritans was especially ungrateful, since, received by Lord Baltimore when professors of the Protestant religion had refused them domicil, their asylum in Maryland had cost Lord Baltimore the enmity of Charles II, then in exile upon the continent. So great was the displeasure of the young king, that Lord Baltimore had given the Puritans a settlement in Maryland, that he, the natural friend of the proprietary, in spite of Lord Baltimore's undoubted right to name his lieutenant in the province, appointed Sir William Davenant, Governor of Maryland, alleging in the commission that Davenant was so appointed "because the Lord Baltimore did visibly adhere to the rebels in England, and admitted all kinds of sectaries and schismatics, and ill-affected persons in that province."

CHAPTER IV.

While Maryland was made a shuttle-cock in the hands of opposing forces, the Puritans of Severn addressed a petition to the Commissioners of the Commonwealth, remonstrating against the imposing of an oath, required by Lord Baltimore, which would make them swear subjection to a government where the Ministers of State are bound by oath to countenance and defend the "Roman Popish religion."

CHAPTER V.

Information of Cromwell's elevation to the protectorate, having been received, Governor Stone proclaimed him Protector on the Sixth of June, 1654. The same year, on the Fourth of July, Governor Stone, in public proclamation, charged the commissioners, Bennett and Claiborne, and the whole Puritan party, mostly of Anne Arundel, with drawing away the people, and leading them into faction, sedition, and rebellion against the Lord Baltimore."

This proclamation is not now extant, but Mr. Leonard Strong, a Puritan writer, and a leading citizen of Providence, contemporaneous with the document, says that the paper called "that which was done by commission from the Council of State in England, rebellion against the Lord Baltimore, and those that were actors in it factious and seditious persons, which was done by a proclanation full of railing terms, published at Providence in the church meeting."

Bennett and Claiborne promptly returned to Maryland. Eleven days from the date of Governor Stone's proclamation, "they applied themselves to Capt. William

Stone, the Governor and Council of Maryland," "in a peaceable and loving way to persuade them into their due and promised obedience to the commonwealth of England."

The commissioners, in their published statement of the occurrence, declared that Governor and Council, "returning only opprobious and uncivil language, presently mustered his whole force of men and soldiers in arms, intending to surprise the said commissioners, and to destroy all those that had refused the same unlawful oath, and only kept themselves in their due obedience to the commonwealth of England under which they were reduced and settled by the parliament's authority and commission. Then the said commissioners, in quiet and peaceable manner, with some of the people of Patuxent and Severn went over the River of Patuxent, and there at length received a message from the said Capt. Stone, that the next day he would meet and treat in the woods; and thereupon being in some fear of a party come from Virginia, he condescended to lay down his power, lately assumed from the Lord Baltimore and to submit, to such government as the commissioners should appoint under his highness the lord protector."

1654. Frequent and violent changes in the government of the province had their legitimate sequence.

On the last reducement of the Maryland government by Bennett and Claiborne, July 15th, 1654, they had appointed Capt. William Fuller, Mr. Richard Preston, Mr. William Durand, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Captain John Smith, Mr. Leonard Strong, John Lawson, Mr. John Hatch, Mr. Richard Wells, and Mr. Richard Ewen, or any four of them, whereof Captain William Fuller, Mr. Richard Preston, or Mr. William Durand, to be always one, to be commissioners, for the well ordering, directing and governing the affairs of Maryland, under his highness, the Lord Protector of England, Scotland, Ireland and the dominions thereof, and in his name only, and no other. The commission gave authority to hold courts, to summon an assembly, and prohibited Roman Catholics from voting!

The names and the spirit of the commission bear evidence that the majority of the commissioners were Puritans of Providence and its adjacent settlements.

Captain Fuller and his associates summoned a Legislature, and it began its sessions at Patuxent, October 20th, 1654; the Assembly sitting as one House. The most remarkable law of this Legislature was the one that "enacted and declared that none who profess and exercise the Popish (commonly called the Roman Catholic)

religion can be protected in this province by the laws of England, formerly established and yet unrepealed."

Never had the fable of the camel, who asked to put his nose in the Arab's tent, and who finally turned the owner out, been more completely realized than it was with the Puritans and Catholics of Maryland. Stringent laws were passed by the same Assembly against drunkenness, swearing, false reports, slandering, talebearing, violations of the Sabbath, and acts of adultery and fornication.

An act was also passed changing the name of Anne Arundel County to the County of Providence, and prescribing the bounds thereof to be Herring Creek, including all the plantations and lands unto the bounds of Patuxent County (supposed to be the present Calvert,) that is, to the creek called "Mr. Marshe's Creek, otherwise called Oyster Creek."

1655. All was peace in the Province until January 1655, when the ship Golden Fortune, Capt. Tillman, arrived in Maryland. On it came a gentleman named Eltonhead, who brought the information "that the Lord Baltimore kept his patent and that his Highness (the Lord Protector) had neither taken the Lord Baltimore's patent from him nor his land."

By the same ship it appears came a letter from Lord Baltimore upbraiding Governor Stone for resigning up his government unto the hands of the Lord Protector and commonwealth of England, without striking one blow.

Governor Stone needed no more encouragement to act. He re-assumed the duties of his office under his former commission, and determined to make a manly struggle to obtain possession of the government of the province. He proceeded immediately to issue military commissions to officers, and to organize an armed force in the loyal county of St. Mary's.

Which of the two sides, Lord Baltimore's or the Commissioners, Cromwell sustained is difficult to tell, in view of two letters on the subject, one written January 12th, 1655, and the other September 26th, which are palpable contradictions of each other. This conflict of rights had gone so far, war, and not words, could only decide it.

The overt act was committed by Governor Stone, who despatched Mr. John Hammond to recover the records of the province and to seize a magazine of arms and ammunition, gathered at Mr. Richard Preston's house at Patuxent, and belonging to the Puritans.

Mr. Hammond says: "I went unarmed amongst the sons of thunder, only three or four to row me, and despite all their braves of raising the country, calling in his servants to apprehend me, threatened me with the severity of their new made law, myself alone seized and carried away the records in defiance."

CHAPTER VI.

THE BATTLE OF THE SEVERN.

1655. About the 20th of March, 1655, Governor Stone started from St. Mary's to bring the unruly Puritans of Providence into subjection to Lord Baltimore's government. The forces of the Governor consisted of one hundred and thirty men. Part of these marched by land up the southern peninsula, and were ferried across the mouths of rivers and creeks in eleven or twelve small boats which the Governor had pressed into his service.

On the appearance of Governor Stone and his fleet at the mouth of the Severn, Capt. Fuller, commander of the Puritans, called his counsellors together, and sent his secretary, Mr. William Durand, and another of his counsellors, on board the merchant ship, Golden Lyon, Rogers Heamans, captain, then lying in the harbor. There they made a requisition upon the captain for the services of himself, his ship; and his crew, in defense of the town. Durand, at the same time, posted on the mainmast a proclamation by which Heamans "was required in the name of the Protector and Commonwealth of England, and for the maintenance of the just liberties, lives, and estates of the free subjects thereof, against an unjust power, to be aiding and assisting in this service." Heamans manifested a real or fictitious unwillingness to take part in the engagement, but says, after seeing the equity of the cause, and the groundless proceedings of the enemy, he offered himself, ship and men, for the service, to be directed by the same counsellors. Dr. Barber, a partizan of Governor Stone, says, Heamans was hired by the Puritans to take the part he afterward played.

Heamans relates that, on seeing the "company of sloops and boats making towards the ship, the council on board, and the ship's company would have made shot at them, but this relator commanded them to forbear, and went himself upon the poop in the stern of the ship, and hailed them several times, and no answer was made. He then charged them not to come nearer the ship, but the enemy kept rowing on their way and were come within shot of the ship; his mates and company having had

information of their threatenings, as well against the ship as the poor distressed people, resolved to fire upon them without their commander's consent, rather than hazard all by the enemy's nearer approach, whereupon he ordered them to fire a gun at random to divert their course from the ship, but the enemy kept still course right with the ship, and took no notice of any warning given. He then commanded his gunner to fire upon them, but one of his mates, Mr. Robert Morris, who knew the country very well, the malice of the adversary against these people who were then near worn out with fears and watchings, made shot at them, which came fairly with them; whereupon they suddenly altered their course from the ship, and rowed into the creek, calling the ship's company dogs, rogues, and round-headed rogues, and with many execrations and railings, threatened to fire upon them in the morning."

Governor Stone entered the mouth of Spa Creek which forms the southern boundary of the present city of Annapolis, and landed his forces on Horn Point, a Peninsula opposite Annapolis, and south of Spa Creek.

While the Governor was landing his men, Capt. Heamans fired another shot upon them. "The shot thereof lighting somewhat near to them, the Governor deemed it most prudent to send a messenger on board the Golden Lyon to know the reason of their conduct, with directions to the messengers to inform the captain of the ship that he (Gov. Stone) thought the captain of the ship was satisfied. "To which, Captain Heamans, who and a younger brother," Mrs. Stone says, "were great sticklers in the business answered in a very blustering manner—"Satisfied with what? I never saw any power Captain Stone had, to do as he hath done, but the superscription of a letter. I must, and will, appear for these in a good cause."

"The same night," says Heamans, "came further intelligence from the enemy in the harbor, that they were making fireworks against the ship." On this the Puritans 'commanded a small ship of Captain Cut's, of New England, then in the river, to lie in the mouth of the creek to prevent the enemy's coming forth in the night, to work any mischief against the ship"

The St. Mary's men evidently looked upon the campaign as one of certain triumph, and like Goliath of Gath, before the armies of Israel, they defied the hosts of the Puritans.

Approaching on the morrow by a narrow neck of land, near which their vessels were moored, the cavaliers, with sound of drum and railings loud, called to their

enemies: "Come, ye rogues; come, ye rogues; roundheaded dogs." On this the Captain of the Golden Lyon fired his fourth and this time, fatal shot, killing one of the St. Mary's men.

The day, the 25th of March, was the Sabbath, but religion and fighting are professions the Puritans always mix. So while the Governor was putting his troops in in martial array, the Puritans were already in his rear. Their little band of one hundred and twenty, under Capt. Wm. Fuller, had marched out of town, around the head of Spa Creek, a detour of six miles, and now appeared behind the Governor's army.

The sentry of the St. Mary's men fired the signal shot, when "Captain Fuller still expecting, that then, at least, possibly they might give a reason of their coming, commanded his men, upon pain of death, not to shoot a gun, or give the first onset, setting up the standard of the commonwealth of England, against which the enemy, shot five or six guns, and killed one man in the front before the shot was made by the other." "Then," continues Mr. Leonard Strong, "the word was given, 'In the name of God fall on; God is our strength.'" The cry of the St. Mary's men was, "Hey, for St. Mary's." Thus the battle of the Severn began.

The charge was fierce but brief. "Through the glorious presence of the Lord of Hosts," says the contemporary author, "manifested in and towards his poor oppressed people, the enemy could not endure, but gave back; and were so effectually charged home, that they were all routed, turned their backs, threw down their arms, and begged for mercy. After the first volley of shot, a small company of the enemy, from behind a great tree fallen, galled us, and wounded divers of our men, but were soon driven off. Of the whole company of Marylanders, there only escaped four or five, who ran away out of the army to carry news to their confederates. Capt. Stone, Colonel Price, Capt. Gerrard, Capt. Lewis, Capt. Kendall, (probably Fendall), Capt. Guither, Major Chandler, and all the rest of the counsellors, officers, and soldiers of the Lord Baltimore, among whom both commanders and soldiers, a great number being Papists, were taken, and so were their vessels, arms, ammunition, provisions, about fifty men slain and wounded. We lost only two men in the field, but two died since of their wounds. God did appear wonderful in the field, and in the hearts of the people, all confessing Him to be the only worker of this victory and deliverance."

However much the Puritans attributed the fate of battle to the Almighty, after the contest was once over, they laid aside his precepts and proceeded to close matters after their own will. Dr. Barber, an author of that period, writing in the interests

of the St. Mary's men, says: "After the skirmish, the Governor, upon quarter given him and all his company in the field, yielded to be taken prisoners, but two or three days after, the victors condemned ten to death, and executed four, and had executed all, had not the incessant petitioning and begging of some good women saved some, and the soldiers others; the Governor himself being condemned by them and since begged by the soldiers, some being saved just as they were leading them to execution."

Those who were executed were Mr. William Eltonhead, Lieut. Wm. Lewis, Mr. Leggett, and John Pedro, a German. Governor Stone, though his life was spared, was treated with great cruelty, and, while in prison, suffering from a severe wound received in the battle, neither his friends nor his wife were allowed to visit him.

A year after this battle, the 23rd of October, 1656, Lord Baltimore sent instructions to his Lieutenant and Council in which he required the people of Anne Arundel to quietly and peacefully submit to his Lordship's Patents as he used and exercised the same there before the troubles began, namely, in the year 1650, and according to the advice of the said Trade Committee, which had decided that Lord Baltimore was entitled to the government of the Province of Maryland.

He added, "His Lordship wills and requires his said Lieutenant and Council that the Law in the said Province instituted, An Act concerning Religion and passed heretofore there with his Lordship's assent, Whereby all persons who profess to believe in Jesus Christ have liberty of conscience and free exercise of their religion there, be duly observed in the said province by all the inhabitants thereof, and that the penalties mentioned in the said act be duly put in execution upon any offenders against the same, or any part thereof."

The Province was restored to Lord Baltimore in March, 1658, he having been deprived of it six years.

CHAPTER VII.

CHRONICLES OF ANNAPOLIS.

1652–1897.

In 1652, a treaty of peace between the settlers and the famous Susquehannocks was signed under the old poplar, tradition says, that now stands on the College campus.

In 1658, the Puritan Council, held at Anne Arundel July 23, directed that the Council taking "into consideration the insolent behavior of some people called Quakers who in the court, in contempt of an order then made and proclaimed, would presumptiously stand covered; and not only so, but also refused to subscribe the engagement, (the oath to the Commonwealth), all Quakers depart the province or subscribe to the engagement."

In 1662, Robert Burle, the representative of Anne Arundel wrote so scandalous a paper against the Legislative authority of the Colony that the Assembly was roused to such indignation that, after proceedings had, Mr. Burle had to make an humble apology for his conduct.

Sometime between 1656 and 1683, the name of Providence was changed to "The Town at Proctor's." By act of 1683, ch. 5, commissioners were appointed to lay the town out into streets, lanes and alleys, with open place left for church, chapel, market-place and other public buildings. The town was also made a port of entry.

The year 1694 was a pivotal period in the history of Annapolis. That year the capital was removed from St. Mary's to Annapolis. It was not then even so large as St. Mary's. The people of St. Mary's made a desperate effort to retain the capital; but the political atmosphere was against it. St. Mary's was a Catholic settlement—the new place was a Protestant town. The old site had many disadvantages of ingress and egress—the new was central and accessible both by water and land from all parts of the province.

The Assembly met in Annapolis for the first time on February 28th, 1694. (Old Style.)

1694. By Chapter 8, acts of 1694, passed October 18th, the name of "Town-Land at Proctors" was changed to the Town and Port of Anne Arundel. The Commissioners were Major John Hammond, Major Edward Dorsey, Mr. Andrew Norwood, Mr. Philip Howard, Mr. James Sanders, and Hon. Nicholas Greenberry.

1695. Dignified with the seat of government, Annapolis put on its honors with the stir of a new vitality. Chapter 2nd, of the session of 1695, made the name of the capital, Annapolis. The first State House was ordered to be built, and a ferry was established over Severn River. The next year money was voted for a church, a Brideweli built, a market-house ordered to be erected, a map of Annapolis was made, and it was enacted that "an handsome pair of gates be made at ye coming in of the towne," and two triangular houses built for ye rangers." King William's School was established the same year.

1696. The foundation of the first State House was laid in Annapolis on April 30th, 1696. In 1704, this State House was burned down. A new one was immediately erected, which was torn down in 1772 to make room for the third State House —the present one.

1707. An attempt was made in 1707 to burn Annapolis. Richard Clarke was the author of this plot. It created great excitement at the capital. Clarke was charged with treason and a bill of attainder passed. He does not seem to have been apprehended.

1708. On the 10th of August, 1708, Annapolis received its charter as a city, that honor being granted it by the Honorable John Seymour, the royal Governor of Maryland. The City Council at that date was: Mayor—Amos Garrett. Recorder Wornell Hunt. Aldermen—Wm. Bladen, John Freemen, Benjamin Fordham, Evan Jones, Thomas Boardley and Josiah Wilson.

1710. "A Prospect to Annapolis" was laid off May 24th, 1720. It comprised two lots of ground, one called Durand's Place, the other Woodchurch's Rest. It lay on the North Side of Severn.

1718. Ten acres were laid off into half acre lots and donated to tradesmen.

1720. Mr. Edward Smith was granted 120 feet of ground in the City of Annapolis for a sawyer's yard.

1726. William Parks, the Public Printer, established the Maryland Gazette.

1728. A lot was allotted for a custom house and a market.

1736. In 1736, the Legislature voted £1,500 for a public shool in Annapolis.

1742. In 1742, Gov. Bladen was empowered to purchase two lots on which to build a Governor's Residence. Out of this came McDowell's Hall, St. John's College. When the building was partially completed, a political quarrel between the Governor and the Legislature cut off the supplies and the four walls lay uncovered for forty years until St. John's College became in possession of the property.

1745. Jonas Green began in this year the second publication of the Maryland Gazette.

1746. January 28th, the ship Aurora, Capt. Pickeman, from Holland, arrived at Annapolis with nearly 200 Palatines, that is Germans.

On September 2nd, about midnight, Dr. Charles Carroll lost a warehouse.

1747. The Rumney and Long, named after her builders, was launched at Annapolis. She could carry 70 hogsheads of tobacco.

At this time the manufacture of ducking was extensively carried on in Annapolis.

1749. Joseph Wilson and Isaac Wright were convicted of counterfeiting bills of credit of the Province.

1751. Two negro women were executed for burning down a tobacco house.

1752. Green Street was laid out in this year. James Powells was hanged at Annapolis for burglary in Somerset County.

The Gazette says he fainted at the gallows, "on his coming to himself, he desired the executioner to make haste, and, amidst some private ejaculations, was turned off."

1753. Several times this year a large wild bear was seen on North Severn. He raided the farmers hog-pens and carried off various kinds of domestic animals.

1755. Penelope House was twice whipped and stood in the pillory for shoplifting.

The French and Indians were drawing so near Annapolis, in the excited imaginations of the citizens, the town was fortified.

November 18th. a shock of earthquake was felt.

1755. One ship load of Acadians was landed at Annapolis.

1756. A tannery was set up by Thomas Hyde.

1757. Several gentlemen left as volunteers to fight the Indians.

1758. March 22nd, another shock of earthquake was felt.

1759. During this year many dead bodies of men were found floating in the City Dock. supposed to have been thrown overboard by captains who did not wish to take the trouble of interment.

1760. April 17th, a negro man named Bristol died whose age was set at 125.

1765. The citizens forcibly resisted the landing of Zachariah Hood with his stamped paper.

1771. Morris McCoy was executed for murdering his master, and his body was removed to Patapsco to a place near where he murdered his master and there hung in chains, on a gibbet, in sight of the public road leading to the lower ferry on Patapsco River.

1772. April 25th, a shock of earthquake was felt.

1773. The national feeling was all aglow at this period. It was at that time

that the author of the letters signed "First Citizen," was publishing his letters defending the right of the people of a province alone to lay taxes. He was unknown but the people were deep in their gratitude. When it was discovered it was a young man, named Charles Carroll, so well known afterwards as Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the Legislature in a body went down to his house to personally thank him.

1774. The elegant society of Annapolis was at its height at this age and the fame of it went abroad throughout all the colonies.

October 19th, Anthony Stewart set fire to the brig Peggy Stewart and burned her and her cargo of tea. He did this out of fear of his life at the hands of the outraged citizens because he had paid the tax on the tea.

1776. Governor Eden, the last royal Governor of the Province, left Annapolis for England on June 23. His property was confiscated. He returned to Annapolis in 1783 to regain his property, and died whilst here and was buried on North Severn.

Two charges against the King, in the Declaration of Independence, arose at Annapolis—one protecting by a Court of Admiralty some soldiers who had killed two citizens and putting five companies of soldiers on the town to support in 1757.

1781. The citizens of Annapolis were enthusiastically patriotic.

Large bodies of troops were quartered in the town during the war, and often the city was stirred by the presence of some en route to the front.

1783. December 23rd, Washington resigned his military Commission to Congress; then in session in the Senate Chamber.

1784. Treaty of peace ratified at Annapolis with Great Britain.

1785. Convention of Five States met to form a more perfect Union. From this came the Convention of 1786, that perfected the Union of States.

1785. St. John's College was established.

1786. Noah Webster, the lexicographer, lectured in Annapolis.

1787. A stage route was established between Baltimore and Annapolis. The coach ran three times a week to Baltimore and three times to Annapolis.

1788. Annapolis had a large foreign trade at this time. The Gazette in one issue mentions the arrival of seventeen vessels, one vessel from each of the following places: Barbadoes, Limington, Demarara, Aux-Cays, Amsterdam, Dublin, St. Croix, Salem, Belfast, Port-au-Prince, Charleston, St. Bartholomews, Rhode Island and Norfolk, and three from New York.

1789. Annapolis was in the hey-day of horse racing at this period.

The Jockey Club of Annapolis was the then patron of the track.

1790. This year we find that the citizens of Annapolis celebrated Washington's birthday. Washington loved Annapolis, and its people venerated him. It is probable this was the first celebration of the day here.

Henry Ridgely, of Annapolis, was elected one of the Governor's council.

1791. March 25th, President Washington visited Annapolis.

1793. In January, the Lodge of Ancient York Masons, installed at their lodge room in this city, assembled, and all who had entitled themselves the Amanda Lodge, assembled to celebrate St. John, the Evangelist.

1800. On Sunday, January 28th, the Almshouse, a large colonial building, was burned.

Saturday, February 22nd, was made by the Governor's proclamation a day of mourning, humilation and prayer on account of the death of General Washington.

1803. On Saturday, September 15th, there was given a dinner at Mrs. Urquhart's Spring, where a discussion of politics followed by candidates for the Legislature. This is the first notice found of the present political barbecue.

1804. On October 31st, the Frigate Philadelphia was captured in the harbor of Tripoli. John Ridgely, of Annapolis, was surgeon on this vessel. Dr. Ridgely was taken to Tripoli with other prisoners. He was commanded, under pain of death, to come out and cure the Bey's daughter. He ministered to the sick woman, and she recovered. The Bey then offered his daughter to the young American surgeon. He declined this honor. He then offered the freedom of the city to Dr. Ridgely. The Doctor declined the liberty thus offered, unless his brother officers had the same privilege. This the Bey granted. When Dr. Ridgely returned home he loaded him with presents, and when he had resigned from the Navy, and had accepted the post of minister to Tripoli, the Bey gave him a summer house to live in.*

1805. The Farmer's Bank of Annapolis was incorporated this year.

1807. The citizens, in public meeting, denounced the attack of the British Frigate Leopard on the U. S. Ship Chesapeake.

1808. Fort Severn was begun this year.

1812. Annapolis was rife with the war spirit.

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*The editor of this volume has a letter from Dr. Ridgely, written from Tripoli, telling of this kindness of the Bey.

1816. British Frigate arrived at Annapolis, March 16th, with the British Minister aboard. The Frigate saluted the town and the City Battery returned the salute.

President Madison visited Annapolis in March.

1817. A steamboat, the Surprise, now regularly ran between Baltimore and Annapolis.

1818. Efforts were made in this year to remove the capital to Baltimore.

President Monroe visited Annapolis on May 28th.

Sunday Schools were opened in Annapolis, in April.

1821. The Act of Assembly was passed that provided for the building of the present Court House.

1822. Party local names at the city election this year were "Caucas" and "Anti-Caucas." Caucas won.

1823. A bill was passed to incorporate a company to build a bridge over the Severn. The city had much turbulance in it at this time.

1824. A census of Annapolis was taken, that, with the soldiers in the Fort, made the inhabitants number, 2,500.

Monday, April 19th, the boiler of the Steamboat Eagle, on her first trip from Baltimore to Annapolis, exploded off North Point. A soldier from Fort Severn and Henry M. Murray, of Annapolis, lost their lives by this accident.

1827. The State Library was established in this year.

1828. In the election of delegates to the Legislature this year, the tickets were Jackson and Adams. One Jackson and one Adams delegate was elected.

1829. An act was passed to form a company to extend the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Annapolis.

1830. A number of citizens pledged themselves to vote for no man who gave drink, money or anything else to purchase votes.

1835. The corner-stone of Humphrey Hall was laid on June 25th.

1840. The first passenger train left Annapolis for the Junction on Christmas day of this year.

1845. The Naval Academy was located at Annapolis, Oct. 10.

1847. On July 5th, a serious riot occurred between citizens of Annapolis and citizens of Baltimore, who had come on an excursion on the steamer Jewess.

1849. Two hundred years after Annapolis' settlement, it had 3,500 inhabitants, and was the seat of St. John's College and the site of the United States Naval Academy. Its commercial importance was gone. Its gay society remained.

1860. On September 12th, the Governor's Guards paraded the streets for the first time and were inspected by Adjt. Gen. Nicholas Brewer, of J.

1861. The telegraph, in February of this year, connected Annapolis with Baltimore and Washington. The same month, a Confederate Flag was hoisted in the city, but was soon torn down.

In April, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler took possession of Annapolis, and the city felt the impulse of civil war. The Naval Academy was removed to Newport, and the buildings of the institution were turned into a hospital. St. John's College suspended and was taken possession of by the Federal troops, and a Parole Camp was begun on its campus. This camp was afterwards removed two miles out of the city. Burnside's expedition started out from Annapolis. Thirty thousand troops have been at one time encamped in and about the city.

1865. A number of ex-Confederates returned to their homes here.

1866. The Naval Academy returned to Annapolis.

1869. Secretary Borie, of the Navy, visited Annapolis, on March 25th.

1870. St. John's College had now resumed its operations, and this year, under the Presidency of President James C. Welling, reached the acme of its prosperity.

1883. For the first time in the whole country, at Annapolis, May 30th, 1883, the Union and Confederates joined together and decorated the graves of the common dead of the civil war. Meade Post, of the Grand Army of the Republic, set this patriotic example, by inviting Lieut. Samuel T. McCullough, late of the Confederate Army, to deliver the address on the occasion. The invitation was accepted in the same generous spirit in which it was tendered, and Federal and Confederate marched together to the silent city of the dead and laid their immortelles on the graves of those, who had died for their convictions on both sides of the great conflict.

1886. December 27th, the Anne Arundel Historical Society celebrated its first anniversary.

1887. Wednesday, March 9th, the Annapolis and Baltimore Shortline began the running of its first regular trains.

1894. March 5th, the City of Annapolis and the Legislature celebrated the 200th anniversary of the removal of the capital from St. Mary's to Annapolis.

1896. April 8th, President McKinley visited the Naval Academy. May 11th and 12th, the Maryland Division of the Sons of the Veterans met at Annapolis. June 9th, the State Convention of Maryland Fireman was held at Annapolis.

The State House.

In 1769, the Legislature appropriated £7500 sterling to build the present, the third State House. The building committee consisted of Daniel Dulany,, Thomas Johnson, John Hall, William Paca, Charles Carroll, Barrister, Launcelot Jacques and Charles Wallace.

The foundation stone of the State House was laid on the twenty-eighth of March, 1772, by Governor Eden.

In 1773, a copper roof was put on the State House, and in 1775, this roof was blown off. The Market House of the city was demolished by the same equinoctial gale, during which the tide rose three feet perpendicularly above the common level.

The Dome was not added to the State House until after the Revolution.

The architect was Joseph Clarke. Thomas Dance who executed the stucco and fresco work, fell from the scaffold just as he had finished the centre piece, and was killed.

The main building is of brick, the dome of wood. From the dome of the State House, one hundred and twenty-five feet from the top of the Hill, a most delightful view is obtained. The main entrance of the State House is through a modest porch, facing southeast. It opens into a spacious hall, beautifully ornamented with stucco work which is made from plaster from St. Mary's County.

On the right hand is the Senate Chamber, 30 by 40 feet. Its ceiling and walls are handsomely ornamented, and rich carpets cover the floors. It has accomodations for twenty-six senators, and a contracted lobby gives room for a small number of auditors. Portraits at full length of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Samuel Chase, William Paca and Thomas Stone, signers of the Declaration of Independence, from Maryland, adorn the walls.

In 1876, *this chamber was improved by order of the Board of Public Works.* The old gallery that linked the room with the great past, was torn down, and carried off debris, and the State acquiesced in a profanation it had never ordered.

In the room adjoining the Senate is a portrait of the elder Pitt, in which Lord Chatham is represented at full length in the attitude and costume of a Roman orator—this portrait was painted by Charles Wilson Peale while in England and presented by him to the State in 1774.

On the left of the rotunda is the Hall of the House of Delegates. It has seating capacity for ninety-five members. Three small lobbies give accommodations for visitors. On the northeastern wall hangs a painting representing Washington, attended by General LaFayette and Col. Tilghman, his aides-de-camp, and the Continental Army passing in review. In Washington's hands are the articles of capitulation at Yorktown. This picture was painted by Charles Wilson Peale in pursuance of a resolution of the Legislature and is one of the best portraits extant of General Washington.

Opposite the entrance of the State House is the Library, containing, duplicates included, 150,000 volumes. These are chiefly works on law and public documents, but a handsome proportion of them is a valuable collection of works on art, science, history, and fiction.

Former Superintendent's House, Naval Academy.

The Library was established in 1834, and the building was enlarged in 1859. Before the inauguration of the Library, the room, occupied at its establishment, had been used by the General Court of Maryland. In 1804, that court was abolished.

In the executive Chamber the portrait of George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore and England's Secretary of State under James and Charles is seen. It is a copy from the painting by Mytens, now in the gallery of the Earl of Varulam at Glastenbury, England—and was presented to the State by John W. Garrett, of Baltimore, as a result of the researches and efforts of Mr. Frank B. Mayer, of Annapolis, to inaugurate a gallery of the Governors of Maryland. A full length portrait of Charles, third Lord Baltimore, was exchanged by the city of Annapolis for the six portraits of Governors Paca, Smallwood, Stone, Sprigg, Johnson, and Plater. These,

The Paca Dwelling.

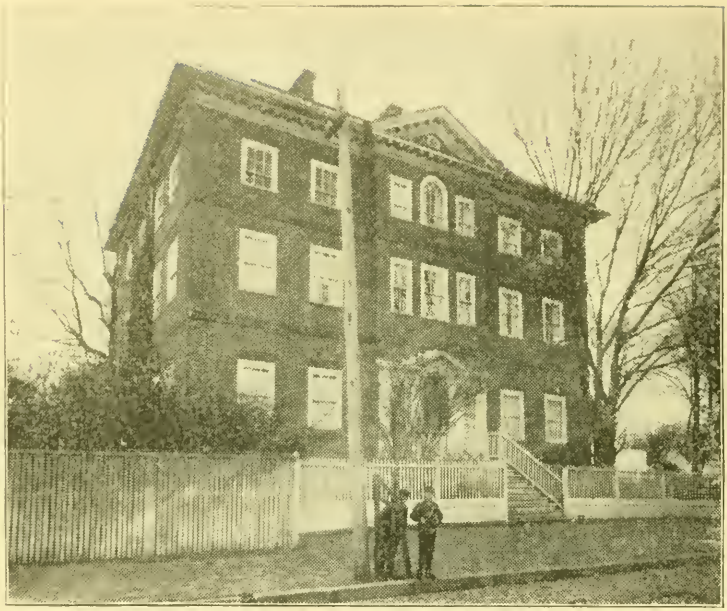
with the full length of Frederick, the sixth and last Lord Baltimore, and a recent gift of a portrait of Governor Robert Wright, and one of John Eager Howard, with the portrait of Governor Frank Brown, are the only portraits of her Governors owned by the State.

In the Senate Chamber is a large picture by Edwin White, representing "Washington's Resignation of His Commission," obtained under an order of the Maryland Legislature in 1859.

An Annex to the State Library was ordered by the Legislature of 1886.

The State House from ground to spire, is 200 feet.

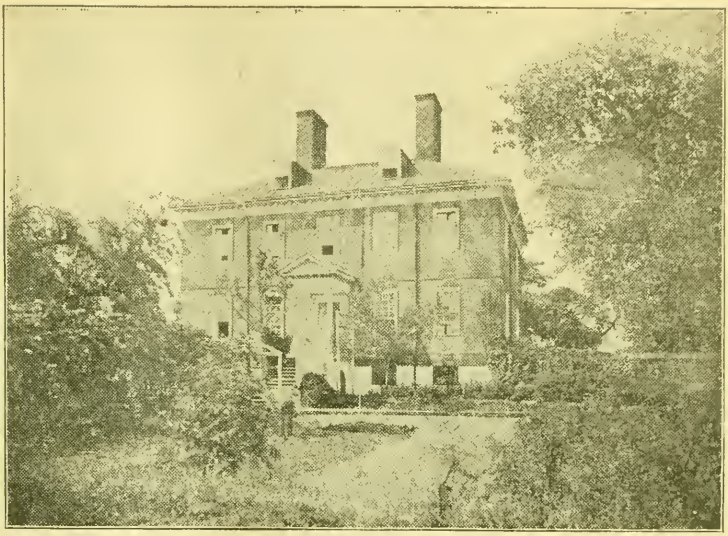
During 1883, one of the ancient landmarks of Annapolis fell. It was one occupied from 1845 to 1883, as the residence of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy. It was built by John Duff, an architect who settled in the colony in 1728. This house was built, at least, in the year 1751 and probably much earlier. It was the residence of that talented family, the Dulaney's and was occupied by them from 1753 to 1808, and, on the cession of the ground to the government as Fort Severn,



The Chase House.

became the residence of the Commander of the Fort, and so remained until 1845, when the Fort was transferred to the Navy Department for use as the Naval Academy. In 1883, by a commission of officers, Capt. Francis M. Ramsay being Superintendent of the Naval Academy, the house was condemned as unsafe, and was torn down, and the Superintendent, by funds reserved from supplies voted the Academy, proceeded to build the residence shown in the illustration for the superintendent. Congress that had refused specific monies for this building, resented this action of the superintendent, and, by proviso inserted, declared no money should be used to complete the offensive structure. There it remained until the end of the term of the offending superintendent, a monument of autocratic independence and Congressional indignation.

The property now owned by the Redemptorist Order, formerly belonged to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and was donated to this religious body by the



The Ridout House.

descendants of this illustrious patriot. The illustration shows the mansion from Spa Creek, where from its terraced garden, it commands a splendid view of the Chesapeake. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, lived in this house to within a few years of his death, which was in 1835. The dwelling has not been destroyed in its colonial architecture by modern improvements.

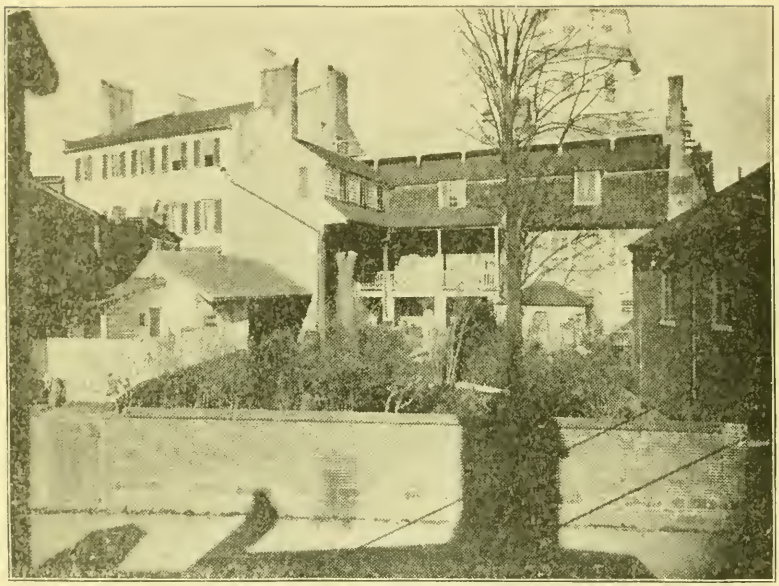
The house, on the northeast side of Prince George Street, near East, was built by Governor Paca, who was Governor in 1782. Arthur Schaaf purchased the house from the Governor. Louis Neth became owner after Mr. Schaaf. About 1847, Chancellor Theodore Bland lived there, but was not the owner of it. This garden, perhaps, more than any other spot, indicated in its hey day the delightful life of Annapolis a century ago. The spring house, the expanse of trees and shrubbery, the octagonal summer house of two stories, that represented "my lady's bower," the artificial brook, fed by two springs of water, that went rippling along to the bath house that refreshed in the sultry days, and gave delight to the occupants, form a picture tradition loves to dwell upon to this day. It is known as the Paca dwelling.

St. John's College.

John Ridout, great grand father of Dr. Wm. G. Ridout, built the residence of Dr. Wm. G. Ridout, represented in the illustration. The Ridout house is on Duke of Gloucester Street.

St. John's College is the lineal descendant of King William's School which was founded in Annapolis in 1696. In 1784, an Act of the Legislature of Maryland, was passed providing for the establishment of the University of Maryland, consisting of Washington College on the Eastern Shore, the present one at Chestertown, Dr. Charles W. Reid, President, and one on the Western Shore. Annapolis was chosen as the site of the Western Shore College, and the name of St. John's was given it. The College was non-sectarian, Archbishop John Carroll of the Catholic Church, with Churchmen and Dissenters assisting, in its organization.

McDowell Hall. St. John's College.



Franklin and Bellis Houses.

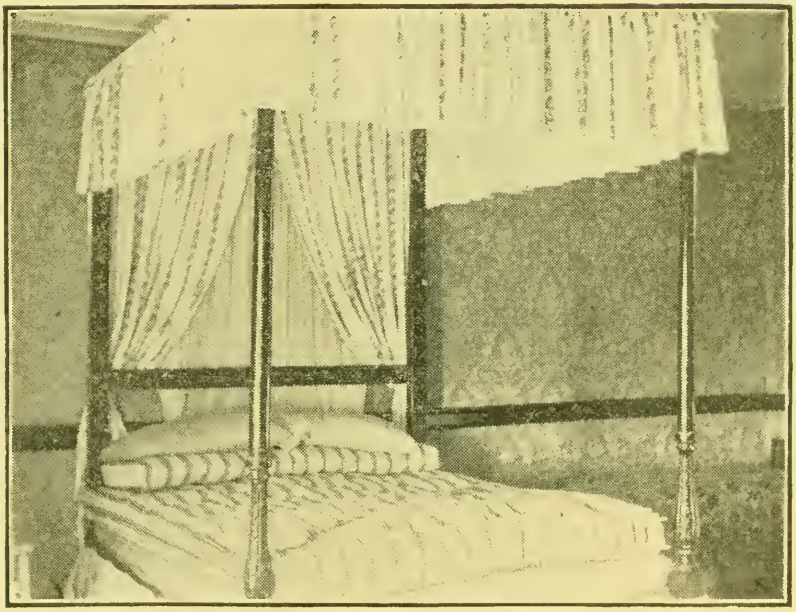
The seventh section enacted that if Annapolis was taken as the site of the Western College then the General Assembly would grant to the College the four acres, within the City of Annapolis, purchased for the use of the public in Governor Bladen's administration. This lot had on it a partly finished brick building, now McDowell Hall. This had been intended in 1744 as the residence of the Governor, and when partially finished a political quarrel between the Governor and the Legislature led to a refusal of the Assembly to vote any supplies to finish the house and there the roofless building stood for forty years until the College was granted it.

Amongst those who attended the school and later the College were William Pinkney, Reverdy Johnson, Francis Scott Key, John Ridgely, Benjamin Ogle, George Washington Parke Custis, and Nicholas Brewer.

White Hall.

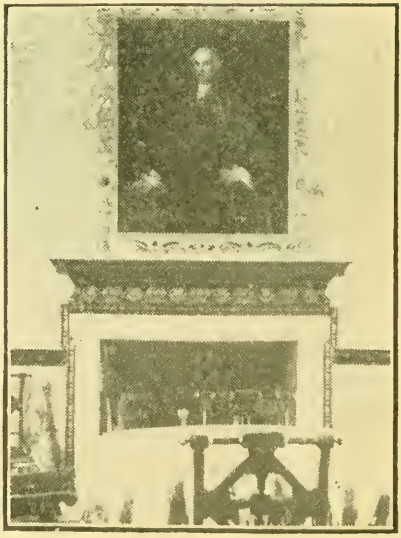
White Hall was built by Gov. Horatio Sharpe, during his administration, who was Governor of Maryland, from 1753 to 1769. It is beautifully situated on a point of land making out into the Chesapeake Bay, locally known as White Hall Bay. White Hall Creek bounds it on the west side and Meredith's Creek on the east. It is a peninsula of good, level ground. The tract originally contained about a thousand acres. The house, still in excellent preservation, is built after the plan of an ancient castle, and when first seen looks as if an European villa had arisen suddenly by the touch of Aladdin's lamp from the ground, so entirely out of keeping is it with the modern buildings, in that section. It is about seven miles from Annapolis. The house has hand-carving throughout its entire structure, and the tradition is that a transported convict, executed the work with the promise, that, when finished, he should have his freedom. On leaving Maryland, about 1770, Governor Sharpe went to England and left his handsome estate to his private secretary, John Ridout, and it continued in the Ridout family until 1896, when the house and a small part of the land were sold to Mrs. J. P. Story, of Washington, wife of Captain Story, of the United States Army.

White Hall, (Rear View.)

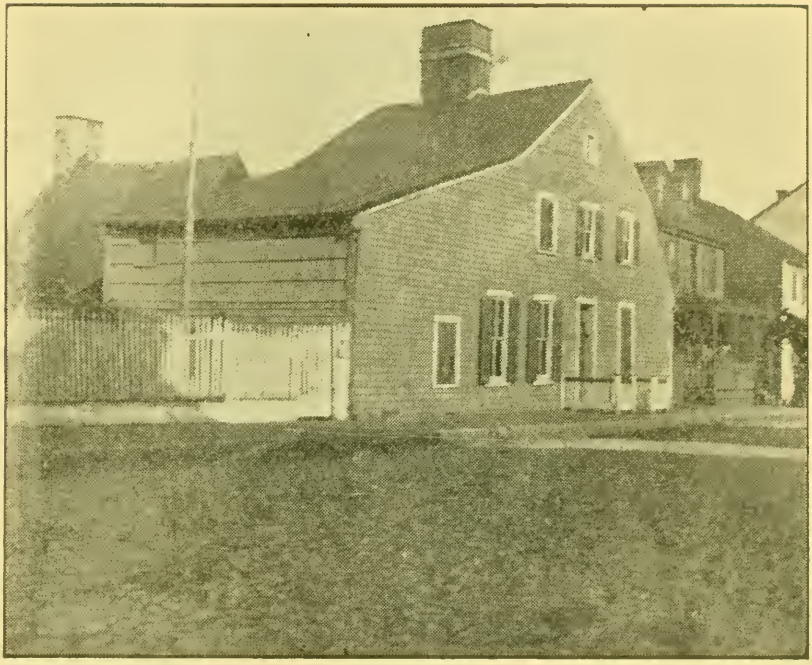


Governor Sharpe's Bed at White Hall.

Sun Dial
at
White Hall.



Gov. Sharpe's Portrait
in the
Dining Room at
White Hall.



The Sands Homestead.

This is one of the oldest houses in Annapolis, and in which lives Miss Sarah Sands, now, in 1901, 95 years old. The house was the residence of Joseph Sands, whose son William received a mortal wound in the charge of the Maryland Line, under Major Mordecai Gist, against three times its number in the Battle of Long Island, in 1776. Gen. Washington passed through this house in 1783 to escape the admiring crowd that was following him on his making a visit on foot to the Governor of Maryland.

Miss Sarah Sands, Ninety-five years of age.

Miss Sarah Sands was born March 6, 1806, and is the oldest white resident in Annapolis today. She heard the first gun fired at the battle of North Point, and saw the smoke as the British burned Washington in 1814. Miss Sands, though ninety-five years old, is possessed of all her faculties.

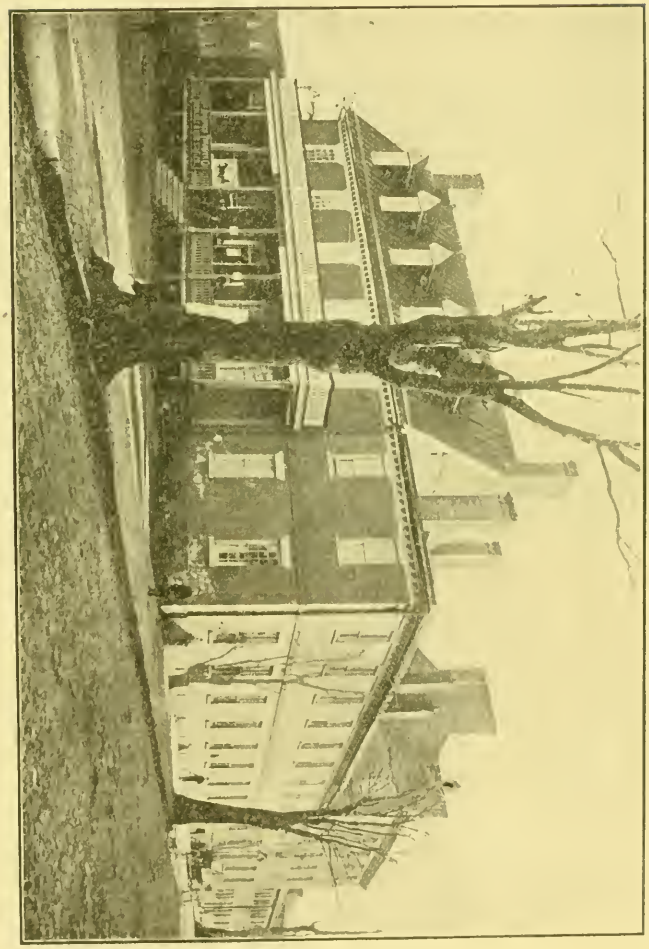
She reads and sews without glasses; she hears well, and is a bright and interesting talker. Her memory is surprising, and she recalls vividly incidents that occurred eighty years ago. She is well educated and intelligent and has a pleasing manner of expressing her remembrances, interspersing them with various little incidents of an entertaining and amusing nature.

Pinkney house in process of moving.

The Pinkney house was built by John Callahan, who was register of the Land Office of Maryland from 1779 to 1806. His daughter Harriett married Dr. John Ridgely, surgeon in the U. S. Navy, who was on the Frigate Philadelphia when she ran aground and was captured by Tripolitans. Mr. Ridgely attended the Bey's sick daughter, and when healed, the Bey, at Dr. Ridgely's request, gave all the American officers the freedom of the city. In 1900-1, the house was removed intact from the corner of Bladen Street and College Avenue to St. John's Street.

The Carbel house.

The house that Mr. Winston Churchhill had in mind as the "Carvel House," in his splendid review of Annapolitan ante-Revolutionary life, is located on Shipwright street, and is now the property of the Sisters of Notre Dame. The house was erected by Dr. Upton Scott, a prominent physician of colonial days, and the personal friend of Gen. Wolfe. Dr. Scott was Secretary to the Upper House of Maryland for many years, and one of the founders of the Maryland Chirurgical Association. After his death the property was owned by Richard Ireland Jones. The next owner was Dennis Claude. From the estate of the latter, the Sisters of Notre Dame purchased the house. In September, 1784, Gov. Robert Eden, brother-in-law of Lord Baltimore, died in this house. He was here to recover his property that he left when he vacated the office of Governor in June, 1776.



MANN'S HOTEL.

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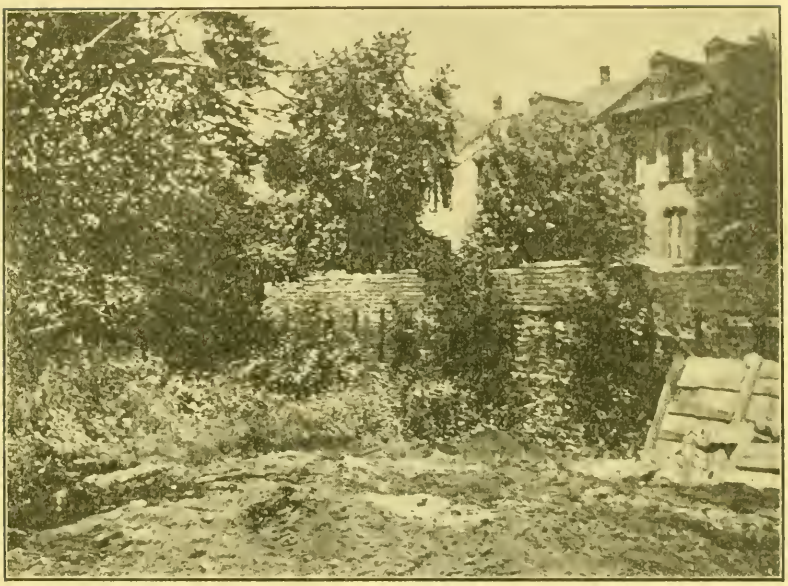
Jan. 16, 1897. The Chase Home was aglow Saturday afternoon, from 2 o'clock to 7, with the spirit of that colonial social life which made the charms and graces of Annapolis society famous to the remotest bounds of the American plantations. The brilliant occasion was the opening tea of a series of entertainments that were given during the season to aid the fund for the maintenance of the Chase Home. The historic house, with its broad halls and ample rooms, filled with the rich and antique, was an inviting spectacle to the hundreds of delighted visitors who came from Annapolis, Baltimore and the Naval Academy to enjoy the social festivities of the tea, and the sight of so many rare and valuable treasures of art and history. As one of the receiving ladies, well posted in chronology, said "adding the three lost years of history, we are now in the 20th century, and this house represents, in its furniture and fittings, four centuries, the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th."

The receiving party was Mrs. J. Caile Harrison, directress of the Chase Home; Mrs. William G. Ridout, Miss Prue Ridout, the Misses Craven, Miss McFarland, Mrs. Eugene Worthington, Miss Milligan and Miss Nelson of Annapolis; Miss Juliette Wise, of the Naval Academy; Miss Cora Rogers and Miss Virginia Wilson of Baltimore. The tea was served in the old dining-room, to the right of the main hall and busy were the receiving ladies in waiting on their numerous guests. On the table were four pieces of candelabra, two single and two with three lights, that illuminated the Chase Home when Lafayette was a guest here in 1824. These were used Saturday afternoon for the first time since the last owner's death, eight years ago, then having been stowed away in the vaults of the Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis, and were only brought out Saturday to grace the occasion.

Lovers of the sacred in Maryland history will be gratified to learn that, at the tea Saturday afternoon, it was authoritatively announced that the valuable Lowestoff china that the trustees had proposed to sell will not be disposed of, but will remain in the historic building with which it has been associated for over a century. Some minor pieces will be sold, but, heeding the earnest protests that have come in from every quarter, the management has determined not to deprive the home of some of its chief glories by the sale of its valuable china. Nor will the venerable furniture be removed, and here, amongst other splendid relics, is the sideboard of Judge Jeremiah T. Chase, the friend of Washington and Lafayette, which was taken, filled with china and silver, from his burning dwelling, on King George street, 50 years ago, and here are the secretary, sword and punch-bowl of Governor Sharpe.



The "Old Wall."

By permission of the "Book of the Royal Blue."—B. & O. R. R.

Tradition and history, remote and modern, were interesting topics of conversation among the hostesses and their guests, and one of the relatives of the donor of the home stated Saturday afternoon that Mrs. Hester Ann Chase Ridout particularly desired that the home should be a memorial of her martyred sister, Miss Matilda Chase, who was burned so severely in the house one night that she died the next day, and whose heroic conduct in refusing to call to her aid two sleeping women of the house, lest she set them on fire, saved, most probably, two lives and the house, as the accident was in the dead of night. This tragedy was followed by the mansion itself taking fire the next night, and to the calls for relief the cadet battalion responded with the Naval Academy engine and extinguished the flames. Among the visitors to the home Saturday afternoon was Ensign Oman, one of the cadets who assisted ten years before in saving this interesting building from destruction.

1898. After the battle off Santiago, July 3rd, 1898, the Spanish Officers, captured from Cervera's fleet, were sent to the Naval Academy as prisoners of war. The captives were treated with marked consideration, and given the freedom of Annapolis until eight in the evening, when they had to report to the Naval Academy. Admiral Cervera showed his confidence in the American people by walking through the streets of Annapolis, in company with several of his officers, the morning after his arrival, to attend worship at St. Mary's Catholic Church. They soon became familiar figures on the streets of "ye antient capital of Maryland," and, accepting many courtesies from our citizens, made warm friendships. The prisoners at once showed their respect for America by uncovering and saluting "Old Glory" as the morning colors rose, the day after they arrived, on the flag-staff at the Naval Academy. The captives were both surprised and grateful for the courtesies they received, and, returned, after a nominal captivity of several months, to their country with a high appreciation of the American character.

1899. February 12th, the great "blizzard" began at Annapolis, and for three days Annapolis was cut off from communication by road, rail, and water from all other cities. The snow was ten feet deep in some places.

April 24. The first sod on the new Naval Academy was turned by Admiral F. V. McNair, the oldest living alumnus of the Naval Academy, then in the active service. The Admiral was then superintendent of the Naval Academy.

1900. May 14th. On this date women voted in Annapolis for the first time in its history. Under an act of Assembly, all taxpayers, as well as legal voters, were authorized to vote on a question of issuing $121,000 of bonds to pay off a floating indebtedness of $21,000 and to improve, with the balance of the issue, the City Dock and Streets of Annapolis. A number of women tax-payers availed themselves of the privilege, two-thirds of whom voted for the bond issue. The ballot was indirectly made an educational test, as all voters had to write on the official ballot, "for" or "against the bonds," as they desired to vote. Few illiterates attempted to cast a ballot. The bond issue was carried by a large majority.

1901. May 21. The dedication ceremonies, of the Southgate Memorial Shaft and Fountain, took place here, Tuesday, May 21. The Fountain and Shaft are located on Church Circle at the head of College Avenue, under the shadow of St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church, where Dr. William Scott Southgate, in whose memory they are erected, by the citizens of Annapolis and by Old Parishioners of St. Anne's,

served as rector for thirty years. The day was the second anniversary of his death. The ceremonies began with Hymn:—"Our Father's God to Thee!" Reading of the Scriptures followed by Rev. Dr. W. W. Van Arsdale, pastor of Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, of Annapolis. Rev. Joseph P. McComas, rector of St. Anne's, made the Invocation prayer. Hymn, "Lord, Pour Thy Spirit from on High," was sung. Hon. John Wirt Randall made the presentation address on behalf of the Committee who superintended the raising of the funds and the erection of the Memorial. Hymn, "In the Cross of Christ I Glory," was rendered. Robert Moss, Esq., City Counsellor, made the acceptance address on behalf of the City of Annapolis. Hymn, "It is not Death to Die," followed. Right Reverend William Paret, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, then made the Dedication Address. The Hymn, "For all thy Saints who from Their Labours Rest," was sung. Bishop Paret pronounced the benediction.